

PSRFEF OC Meeting

November 2023



Washington
Department of
**FISH and
WILDLIFE**

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- You can turn your camera on and mute or unmute yourself through the control panel at the bottom of your screen.
- We will keep folks muted during the beginning of our program, then will unmute folks when we open it up for questions and feedback. Callers can unmute yourself by pressing *6 on your phone.
- We ask that you “raise their hand” to ask a question which you can access through the control panel at the bottom of the screen. You can also raise your hand by hovering over your face or name on the list of participants. Callers can raise their hand by dialing *9.
- Be respectful of others
 - Mute phone or line
 - Be tough on issues and questions, not on people or organizations
 - No personal attacks, insults or threats
 - Listen
 - Speak and act professional – *no offensive, disrespectful, or derogatory language, including profanity*
 - Allow for a balance of speaking time – *limit length and number of times to speak on each topic*
- This meeting is being recorded.
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Agenda

1. Elect Chair
2. Marine Area 10 Quick Rundown
3. Quick review of 23-25 Budget
4. September Meeting Overview/ Takeaways
5. Strategies and Objectives 2.0
 1. Performance Measures 2.0
6. Groundfish Unit Presentation on MA-12 Flatfish Proposal
7. Avid Angler Program Proposal Discussion
8. South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group Funding Opportunity





Elect Chair

MA-10 Timeline

- July 13th: MA-10 opens for Chinook
- July 31: Internal discussion regarding closing of MA-10 Chinook due to high sublegal encounters
- July 31 – August 4th: Test Fishing in MA-10 continues
- August 4th: MA-10 Chinook closes after sublegal Chinook encounters reached 122% (9,471 of 7,748) of the limit
- August 7th: Reassess the sublegal encounter rates after additional week of test fishing during July 31 – August 4 opener
 - Additional test fishing dropped the sublegal encounter ratio to 75% of limit
- August 11 – 13: Reopen for short weekend opener for Chinook in MA-10
- August 14th: Reassess after additional opener
- August 18 – 20: Reopen for short weekend opener for Chinook in MA-10
- August 21st: MA-10 Closes to Chinook.



MA-10 – Sublegal Encounters

- Total encounters determined from dockside data:
 - Creel data determines the number of fish harvested in a sample
 - Effort surveys used to determine total catch
 - Total encounters = total catch ÷ LM ratio (from TF)
 - Creel sample: 250 Chinook
 - Represents 50% of effort
 - Test Fishing: LM = 20%
 - 250 Chinook / .50 = 500 Total Harvest**
 - 500 Total Harvest / .20 = 2500 Total Encounters**
- Sublegal encounters are determined by looking at total encounters and SU + SM from test fishing
 - If SU + SM = 70%
 - 2500 * .70 = 1750 Sublegal Encounters**



MA-10 – Sublegal Encounters

LM Ratio can change over season...

Scenario 1:

dockside: 250
effort: 50%
LM: 10%

250 Chinook / **.50** = **500** Total Harvest

500 Total Harvest / **.10** = **5000** Total

Encounters

5000 * **.70** = **3500** Sublegal Encounters

Scenario 2:

dockside: 250
effort: 50%
LM: 20%

250 Chinook / **.50** = **500** Total Harvest

500 Total Harvest / **.20** = **2500** Total

Encounters

2500 * **.70** = **1750** Sublegal Encounters



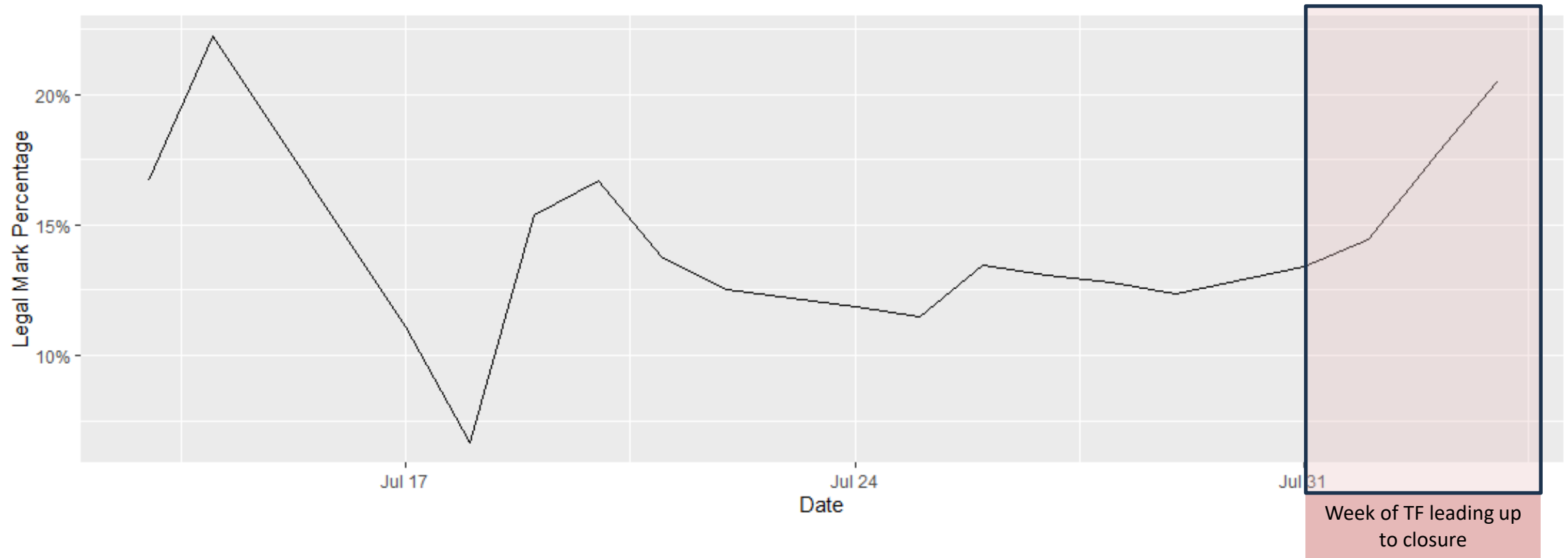
MA-10

- July 13 – Aug 30:
 - LM: 12%
 - SU+SM: 77%
- July 13 – Aug 3:
 - LM: 21%
 - SU+SM: 65%
- July 13 – Aug 13:
 - LM: 26%
 - SU+SM: 62%

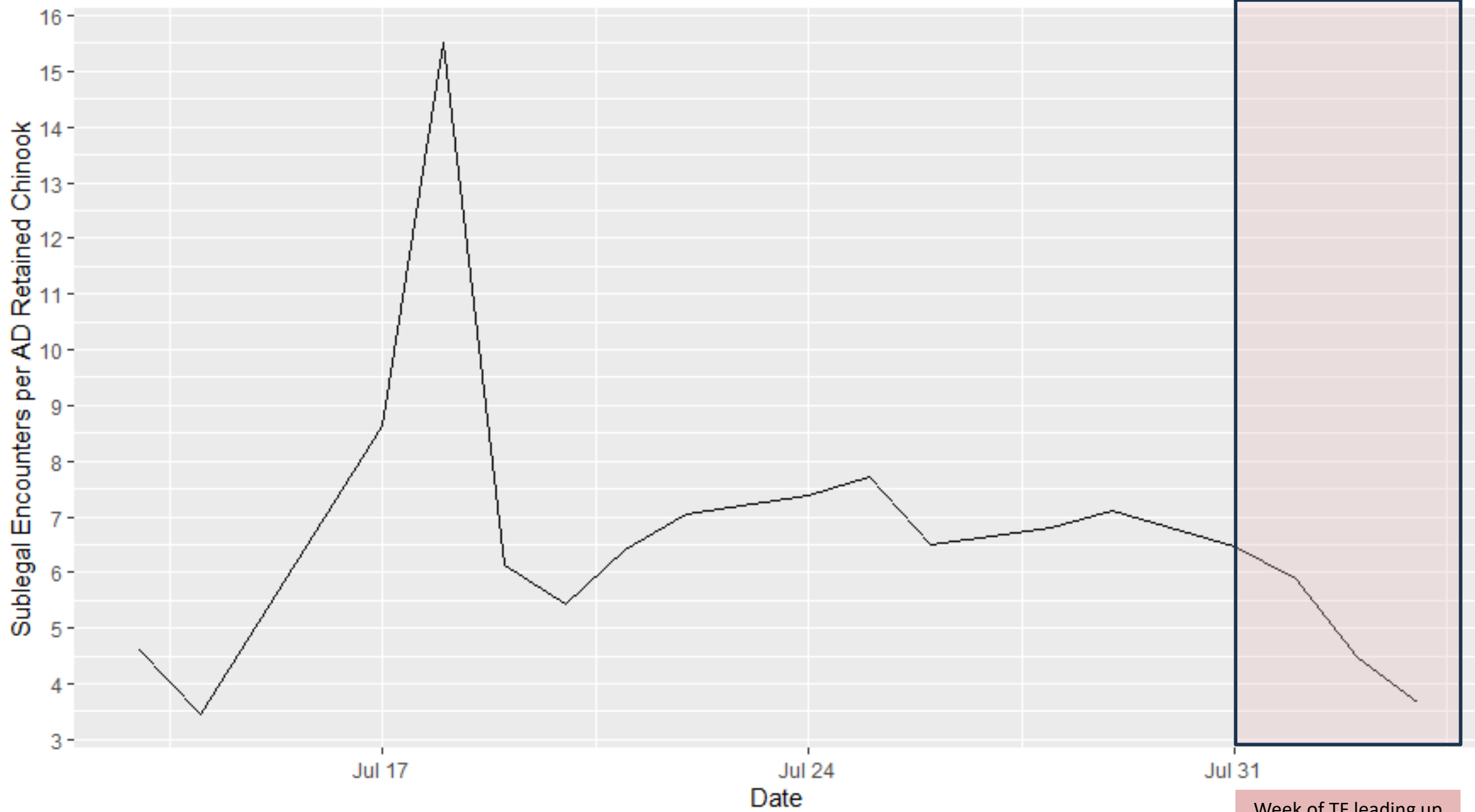
Dates		LM	LU	SM	SU	Total
7/14 - 7/30	Count	10	9	50	14	83
	Percentage	12%	11%	60%	17%	
Overall	Count	10	9	50	14	83
	Percentage	12%	11%	60%	17%	
7/31 - 8/3	Count	16	8	13	5	42
	Percentage	38%	19%	31%	12%	
Overall	Count	26	17	63	19	125
	Percentage	21%	14%	50%	15%	
8/11 - 8/13	Count	17	4	16	6	43
	Percentage	40%	9%	37%	14%	
Overall	Count	43	21	79	25	168
	Percentage	26%	13%	47%	15%	



LM percentage in the MA-10 test fishery by date since the July 13th opener.



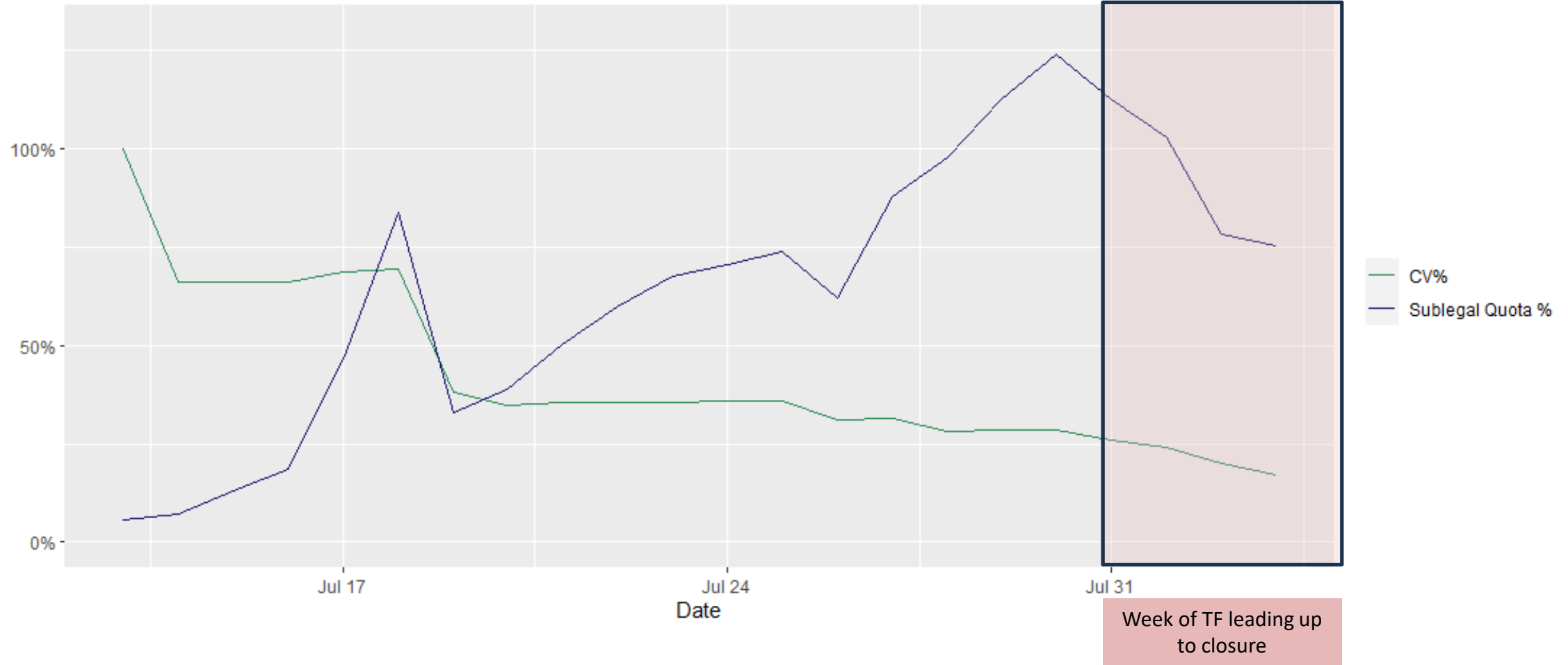
Area 10 Estimated Encounters via Test Fishing



Week of TF leading up to closure



MA10 Sublegal Quota vs FRAM as Fishery Progressed



MA-10 Summary

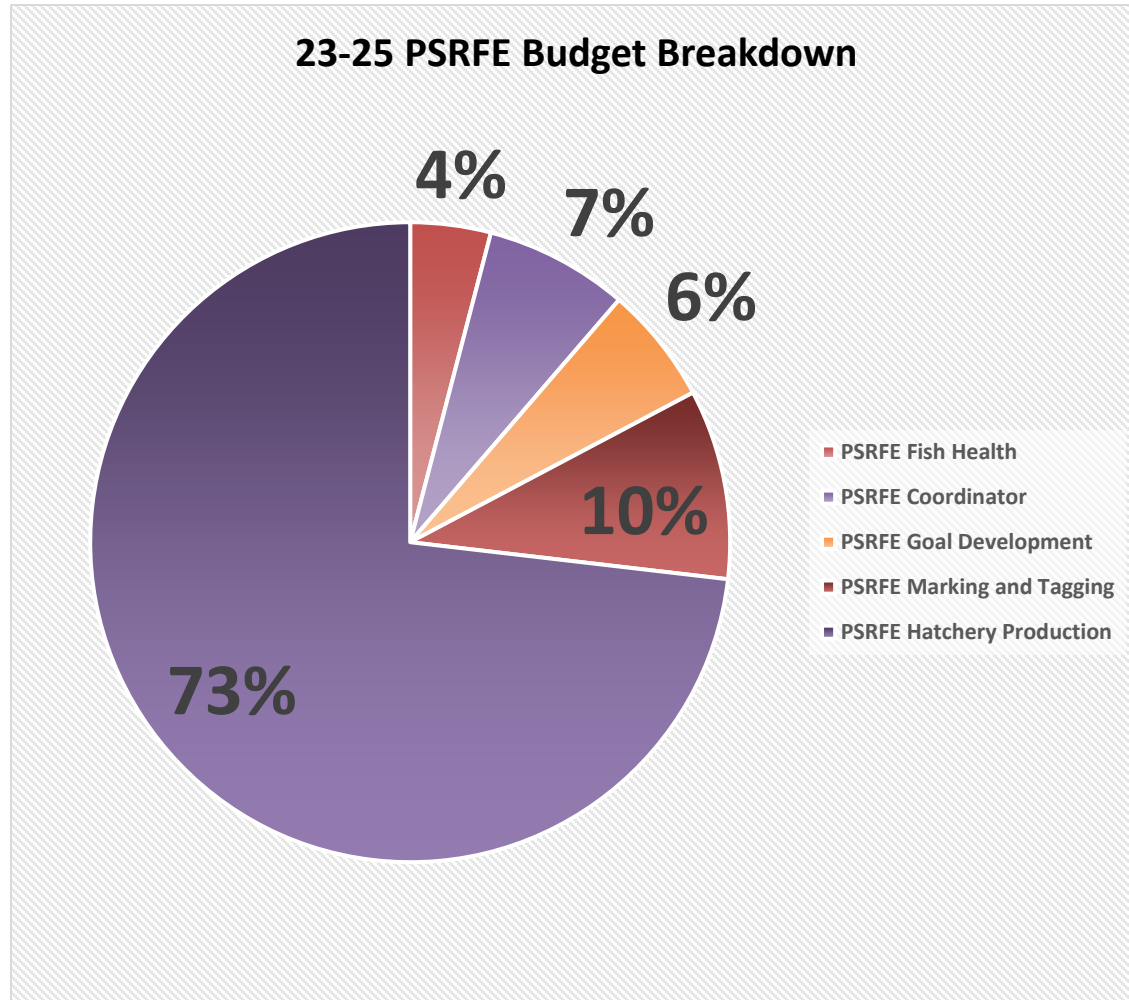
- During Week of July 31 – Aug 3rd (leading up to initial closure) there was a moderate increase in harvest (~250 Chinook) and a substantial increase in the LM Ratio (12% -> 21%)
- This caused the estimate of sublegal encounters to drop
- Because fishery is managed as a season, this drop allowed us to reopen for additional days in August





23-25 Budget Breakdown

PSRFE Categories



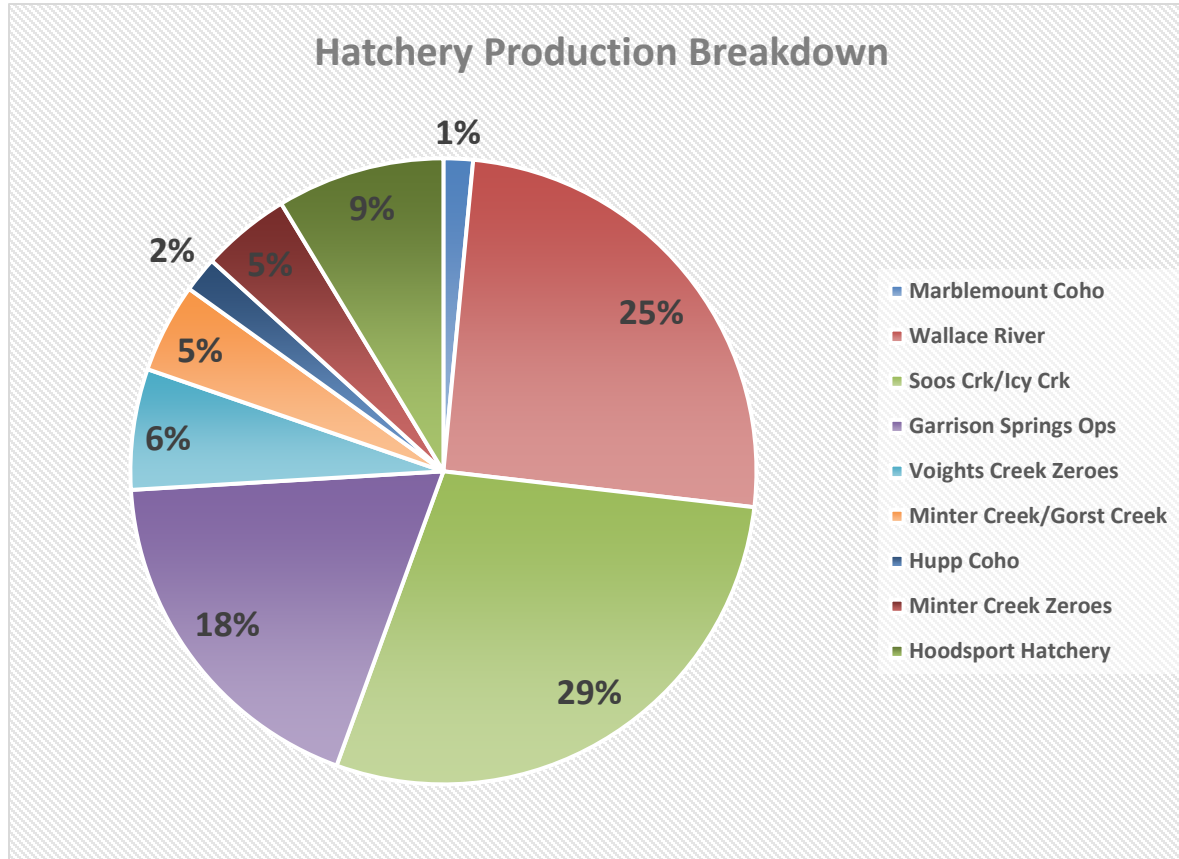
5 Categories

1. PSRFE Hatchery Production
2. PSRFE Marking and Tagging
3. PSRFE Coordinator
4. PSRFE Goal Development
5. PSRFE Fish Health

Total: 3,200,700



Hatchery Production

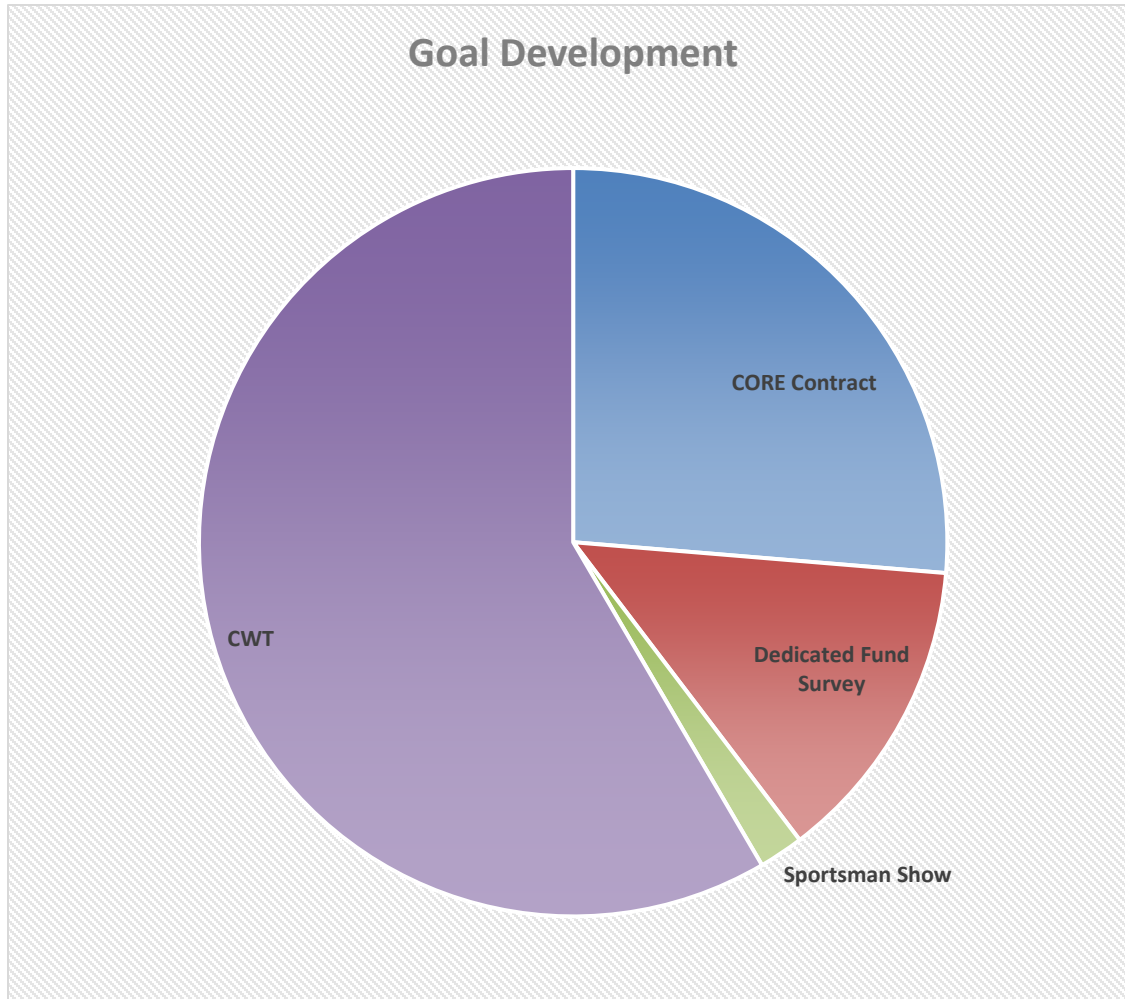


Soos Creek/Icy Creek	\$672,269
Wallace River	\$592,594
Garrison Springs Ops	\$433,475
Hoodsport Hatchery	\$202,971
Voights Creek Zeroes	\$146,000
Minter Creek/Gorst Creek	\$108,100
Minter Creek Zeroes	\$107,500
Hupp Coho	\$42,900
Marblemount Coho	\$35,600

TOTAL: 2,341,409



PSRFE Goal Development



CORE Contract	50,000
Dedicated Fund Survey	25,332
Sportsman Show	3,668
CWT	111,000

CO	Marblemount	Oak Harbor Net Pens	Ad + CWT	30,000	5,040
CHIN	Garrison Springs	Garrison Springs	Ad + CWT	102,000	16,800
CHIN	Garrison Springs	Garrison Springs	Ad + CWT	102,000	16,800
CHIN	Garrison Springs	Garrison Springs	Ad + CWT	102,000	16,800

TOTAL: \$190,000



PSRFE Marking and Tagging

Echoview Software

Extra Money

CWT + MM

26,560

44,520

235,920

How do we spend?

1+	Chin	Soos Creek	Icy Creek	Ad	100,000	\$5,300
1+	Chin	Wallace River	Wallace River	Ad+CWT	305,972	\$50,400
1+	CO	Minter Creek	Minter Creek	Ad+CWT	47,169	\$7,560
1+	CO	Minter Creek	Hupp Springs	Ad	161,438	\$7,950
1+	Chin	Hoodsport	Hoodsport	Ad+CWT	102,091	\$16,800
0+	Chin	Clarks Creek	Point Defiance NP	CWT Tagwire only	50000	\$4,750
0+	Chin	Minter Creek	Minter Creek	Ad+CWT	102,000	\$16,800
0+	Chin	Voights Creek	Point Defiance NP	Ad+CWT	54,367	\$8,400

TOTAL: \$307,000





PSRFE Goals and Objectives

PS Rec Fisheries Enhancement Oversight Committee

It is up to this committee to bring together the interests of conservation and the recreational fishing community to find solutions that benefit both.

PSRFE_ 2023

“The purpose of the PSRFE is to **conserve, enhance, and promote** recreational fisheries within Puget Sound and Lake Washington.”

Program Goal:

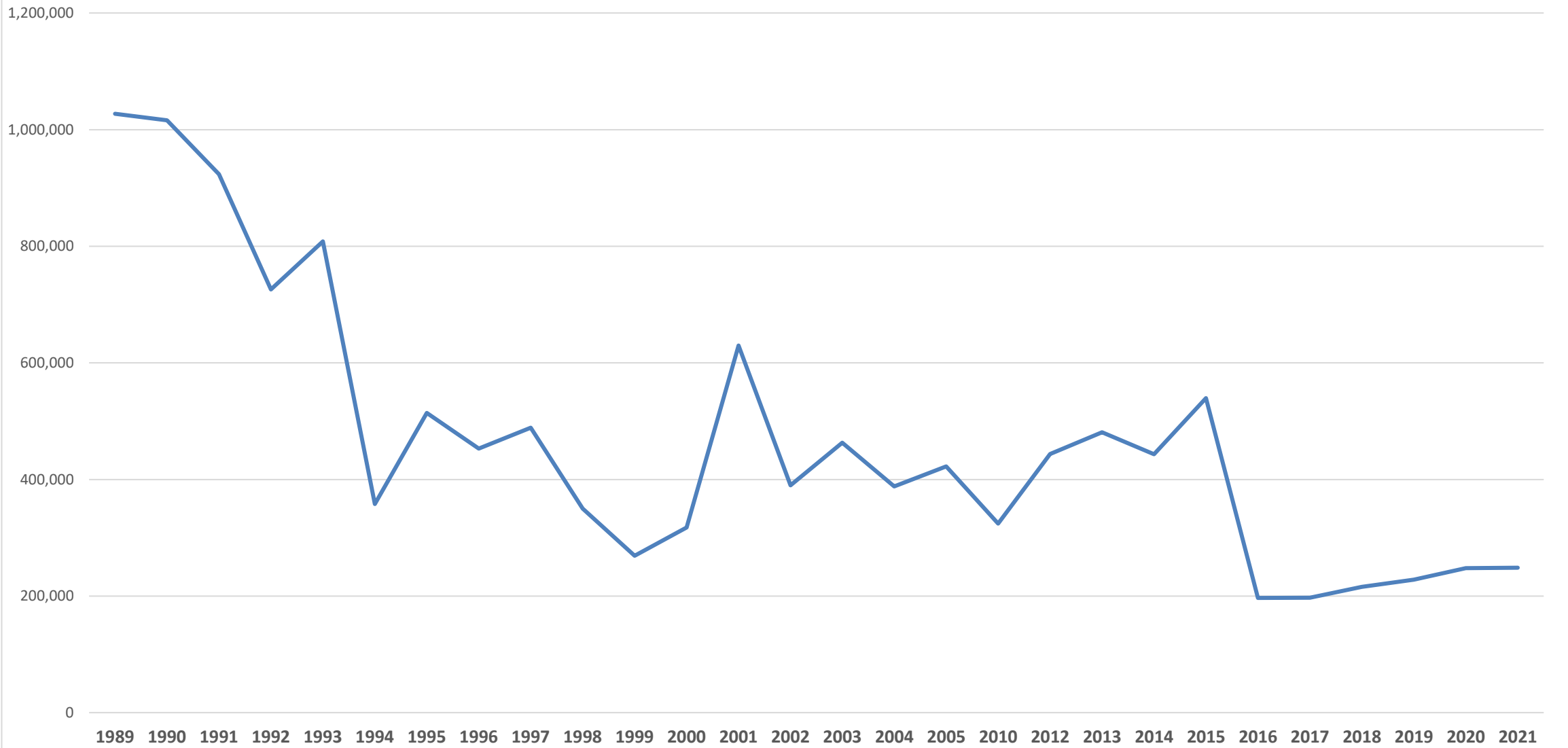
- Improve recreational fishing opportunities
- Increase the economic benefits.

Current Outcome Performance Measure:

- Increase angler trips by 5% per biennium.

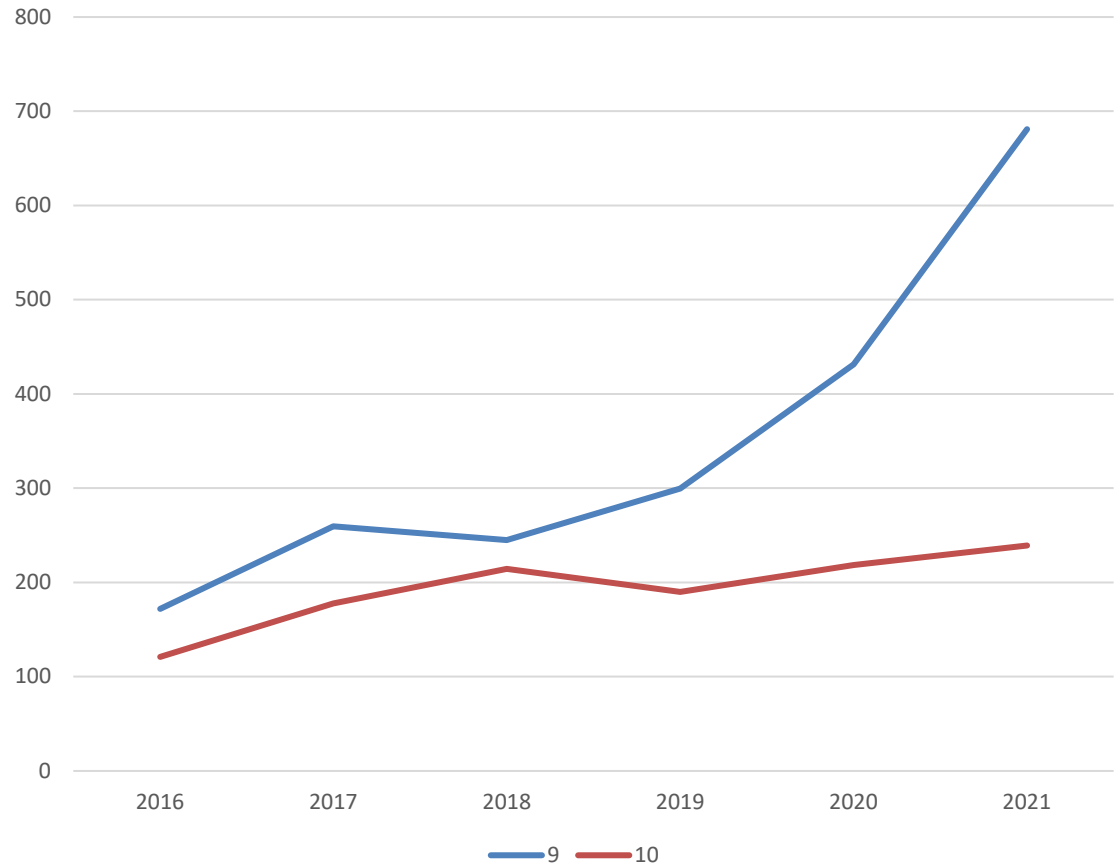


PS Angler Trips 1989-2021

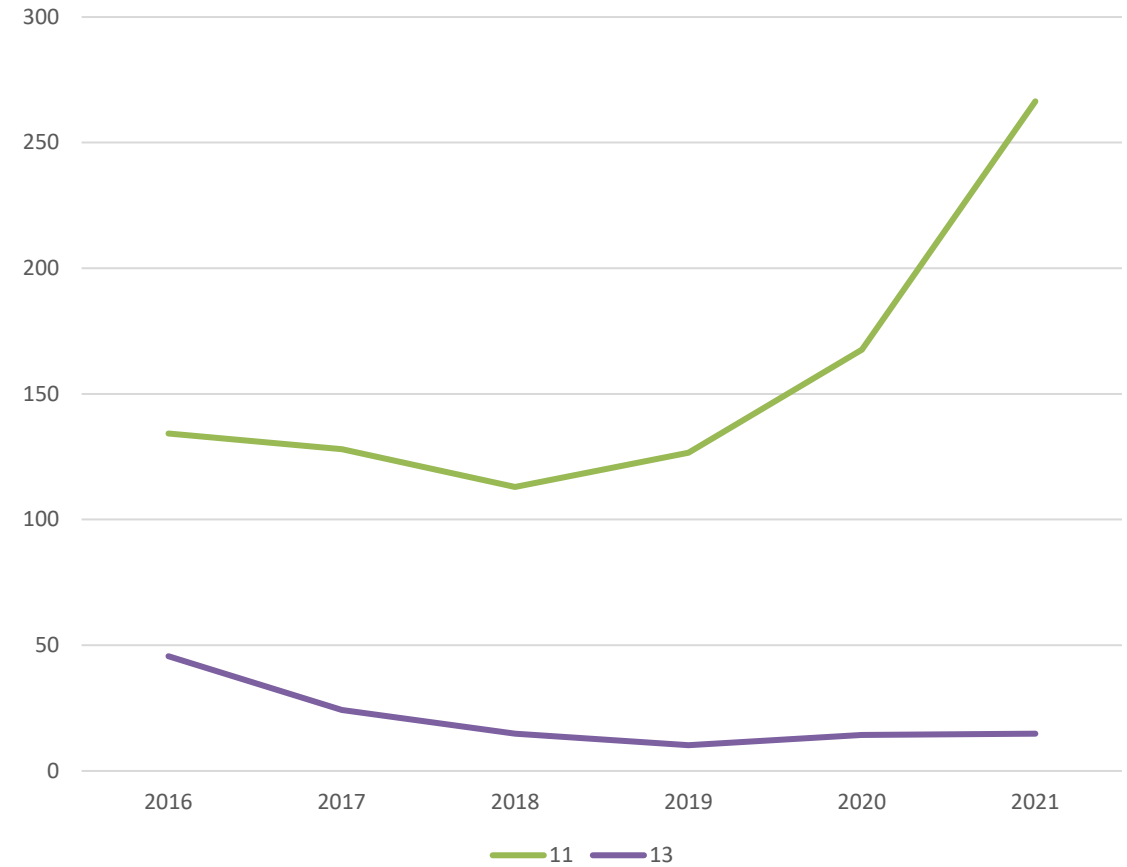


Preliminary Look at Angler Trips/ Days Open

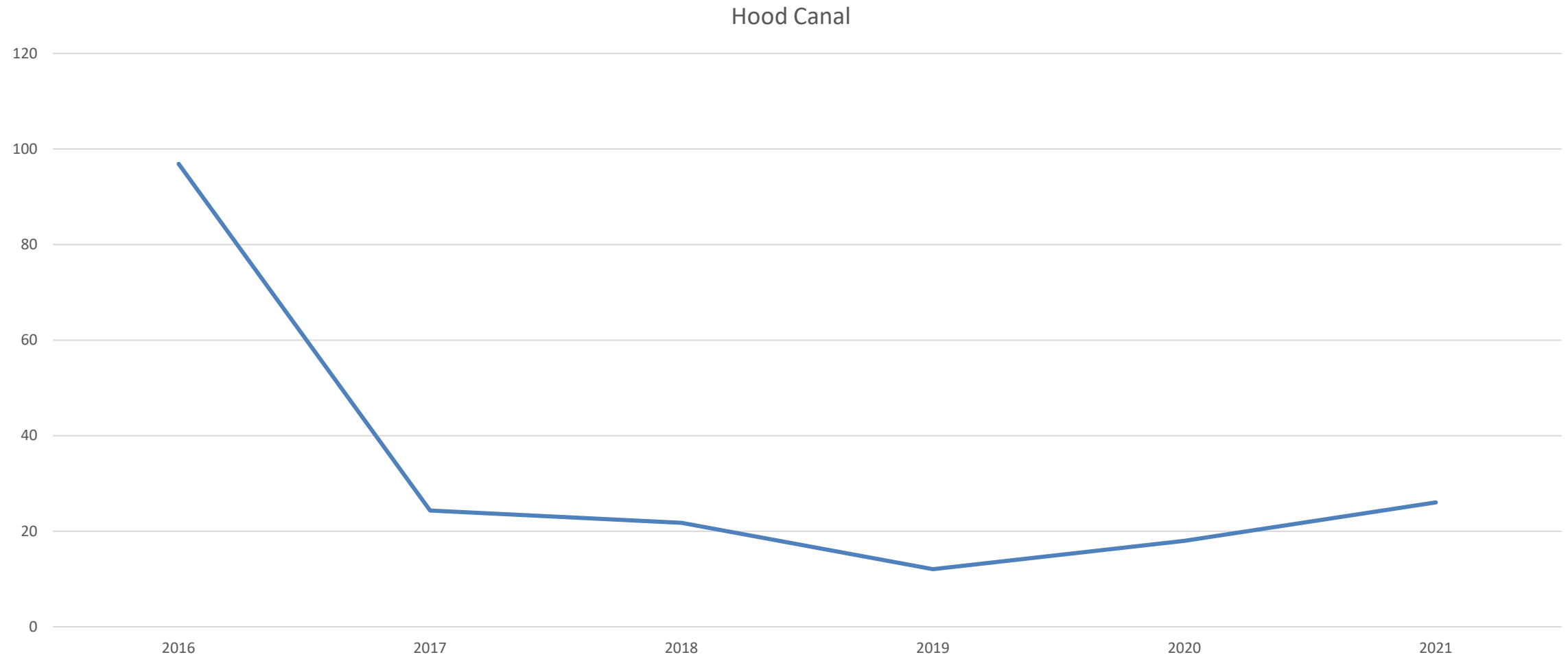
Central Sound



South Sound



Preliminary Look at Angler Trips/ Days Open



Key Takeaways: Increase attention to:

1. Increasing license sales through fishing opportunity for healthier stocks
 1. Flatfish fishery opportunity
2. Education and outreach
 - Youth education (school salmon programs and safe handling techniques)
 - North of Falcon participation
 - Citizen-based science
3. Hatchery Production Contributions
4. Habitat restoration (focusing on:
 1. Wild stocks
 2. Bottomfish



4 strategies of PSRFEF

1

Improve
marketing
and remove
obstacles

2

Increase
effectiveness
of hatcheries

3

**Improve
bottomfish
fisheries**

4

**Stabilize and
enhance
resources**





Strategy 1

Improve marketing and remove obstacles to build interest and participation in the fishery.

1. Increase the percentage of Puget Sound anglers that are aware of Puget Sound fishing opportunities supported by PSRFE.
2. Identify and promote fisheries on healthy stocks currently underutilized.
3. Capitalize on WDFW activities to develop marketing tools in a unified approach to encourage participation and educate new and experienced anglers when, where, and how to fish in Puget Sound



How can we **remove obstacles**?



Identify obstacles from anglers to build interest and participation in fisheries.

Language barrier
Pier /Shore access



Help facilitate a better understanding of Puget sound management.

Encourage participation in North of Falcon.
Encourage participation in citizen-based science
• Observer Ride- alongs



Identify obstacles within Puget Sound management to better support fisheries

Salmon Trip Reports



Add another objective:

1. Increase the percentage of Puget Sound anglers that are aware of Puget Sound fishing opportunities supported by PSRFE.
2. Identify and promote fisheries on healthy stocks currently underutilized.
3. Capitalize on WDFW activities to develop marketing tools in a unified approach to encourage participation and educate new and experienced anglers when, where, and how to fish in Puget Sound
4. **Identify obstacles from anglers to build interest and participation in fisheries and to help facilitate a better understanding of Puget Sound salmon management.**



Performance Measures

Performance Measure: 10% increase in awareness per biennium.- This is important if we want to increase angler trips on the water.

Performance Measure: Identify underutilized fish stocks in Puget Sound by **2015 – remove this performance measure and focus on promoting fishing on underutilized stocks to increase angler trips.**

Performance Measure: Increase angler trips on identified and abundant underutilized stocks within the constraints of available stock surplus by **2022.**

Performance Measure: Develop 5 new tools by 2017 to increase awareness of Puget Sound fishing opportunities. Don't think we need to develop more tools- we just need to enhance tools- get better banners- more signage with PSRFE information, etc.



Performance Measures 2.0_ 2023

1

10% increase in awareness per biennium

2

Increase angler trips on identified and abundant underutilized stocks within the constraints of available stock surplus by **2030**.

3

Enhance 5 tools to increase awareness of Puget Sound fishing opportunities.

4

Promote citizen-based science and participation in North of falcon to build interest and participation in fisheries.





Strategy # 2

Increase effectiveness of hatcheries providing salmon to Puget Sound fisheries.

Review

Review salmon production programs and facilities in Puget Sound to better understand their capabilities, limitations, and ways to increase the contribution rate.

Minimize

Minimize the cost/fish of hatchery salmon caught in Puget Sound marine fisheries



Identify cost/fish of hatchery salmon through total recoveries

Identify run timing and Marine Area contributions

Evaluate

Evaluate potential to improve fishing opportunities with artificial production of other salmon species, e.g. coho, consistent with Hatchery and Fishery Reform Policy.

Increase

Increase the survival of Lake Washington sockeye.



Identify outmigration concerns for hatchery salmon by 2030

Performance Measures

1. Report completed by **2014** that calculates and summarizes survival rates, contribution rates, and cost/fish; in addition, identifies new rearing and release strategies to be evaluated in a future study. (2018)
2. Report completed by **2022** that evaluates new rearing and release strategies identified by the **2014** report to increase contribution rate. (Anja)
3. Reduce average production cost/fish caught in Puget Sound marine recreational fisheries by 30% for yearling and sub-yearling Chinook by **2022** after adjustment for cost of living (e.g. CPI, current inflation rate).
4. Report completed by **2015** that evaluates other species for cost/benefit ratio, timing of fishing opportunities, and ability to attract and retain new or lapsed anglers. (coho included in 2018 report)
5. Sockeye— Report that identifies alternative rearing strategies (e.g. timing, size, acclimation, release location, rearing conditions) to increase survival rate by **2015**. (2018 cedar river)

Performance Measures 2.0 _ 2023

1. New report completed by **2026** that calculates and summarizes survival rates, contribution rates, and cost/fish; in addition, identifies new rearing and release strategies to be evaluated in a future study.
 1. Also includes survival rates within hatcheries
2. Report that identifies alternative rearing strategies (e.g. timing, size, acclimation, release location, rearing conditions) to increase survival rate by **2027**. (Garrison springs, Gorst creek, Minter creek)
3. Identify funding to support monitoring of outmigration of hatchery fish
4. Identify outmigration concerns for hatchery salmon by 2030



Strategy 3

Develop a longterm strategy for improving recreational bottomfish fisheries in Puget Sound.

1. Support research to evaluate the risks and uncertainties associated with the release of cultured bottomfish and artificial habitats.
2. Use outreach and education to decrease mortality on rockfish.



Develop a long-term strategy for improving habitat in river and in marine areas

1. Support research that identifies risks and uncertainties associated with the changing climate to rivers and marine areas
2. Support habitat restoration projects focusing on wild stocks of concern
3. Support habitat restoration projects for bottomfish



Performance Measures_2.0 2023

1. Report that identifies vulnerable river systems to changing climate and identifies projects that enhance resilience by 2027
2. Develop tools to support habitat restoration by 2025
3. Identify habitat restoration projects for bottomfish by 2025





Strategy 4

Stabilize and enhance resources invested in improving Puget Sound recreational fisheries

1. License fees and contribution rate of enhancement funds are adjusted regularly to reflect the cost of living (e.g. CPI, current inflation rate).
2. Identify and pursue other funding sources.
3. Increase the number of licensed anglers that fish in Puget Sound and Lake Washington.



Stabilize and enhance resources invested in improving Puget Sound recreational fisheries

1. Increase the number of licensed anglers that fish in Puget Sound and Lake Washington.
2. Support education and outreach for the next generation of anglers
3. Invest in Puget Sound recreational fisheries through innovative science



Performance Measures 2.0_2023

1. Ten-year rolling average of the number of saltwater and combination licenses purchased by anglers that fish in Puget Sound and Lake Washington trends upwards.
2. Develop new ways to target next generation of anglers by 2025, i.e. support salmon education at schools
3. Identify uses of hydroacoustic monitoring efforts for PSRFE hatchery salmon





MA-12 Flatfish Proposal



Avid Angler Proposal

Avid Angler Program Overview

- 2013 Canada to collect DNA samples on released fish
- Included annual training for trustworthy anglers with significant days on the water; i.e. fishing guides, or regular anglers. These anglers were given special licenses.
- Only sampled released fish when MA is open to the public

Benefits:

- Increases sample size on released fish and potential DNA collection for stock composition
- Cost effective, angler engagement, citizen based science (although anglers are chosen to participate)



Avid Angler Program Concerns

- Reliability in data collection- we already see differences in what is reported dockside versus what is reported on voluntary salmon trip reports
- We already have DNA samples that aren't processed
- Drawing from avid anglers could bias the encounter data
- Test boat data is what we use in-season- stick to one dataset
- Pay people to do this work as test fishers- it is considered union work
- What data gaps would this inform?



Other ideas

1. Incentive for salmon trip report collection
2. How valuable are CPUE graphs and the encounter data? We could incentivize salmon trip reports with access to web application that has graphs
3. Charter observer program can be expanded to angler observer program
4. Support DNA processing at WDFW





Megan Brady: South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group Funding Opportunity

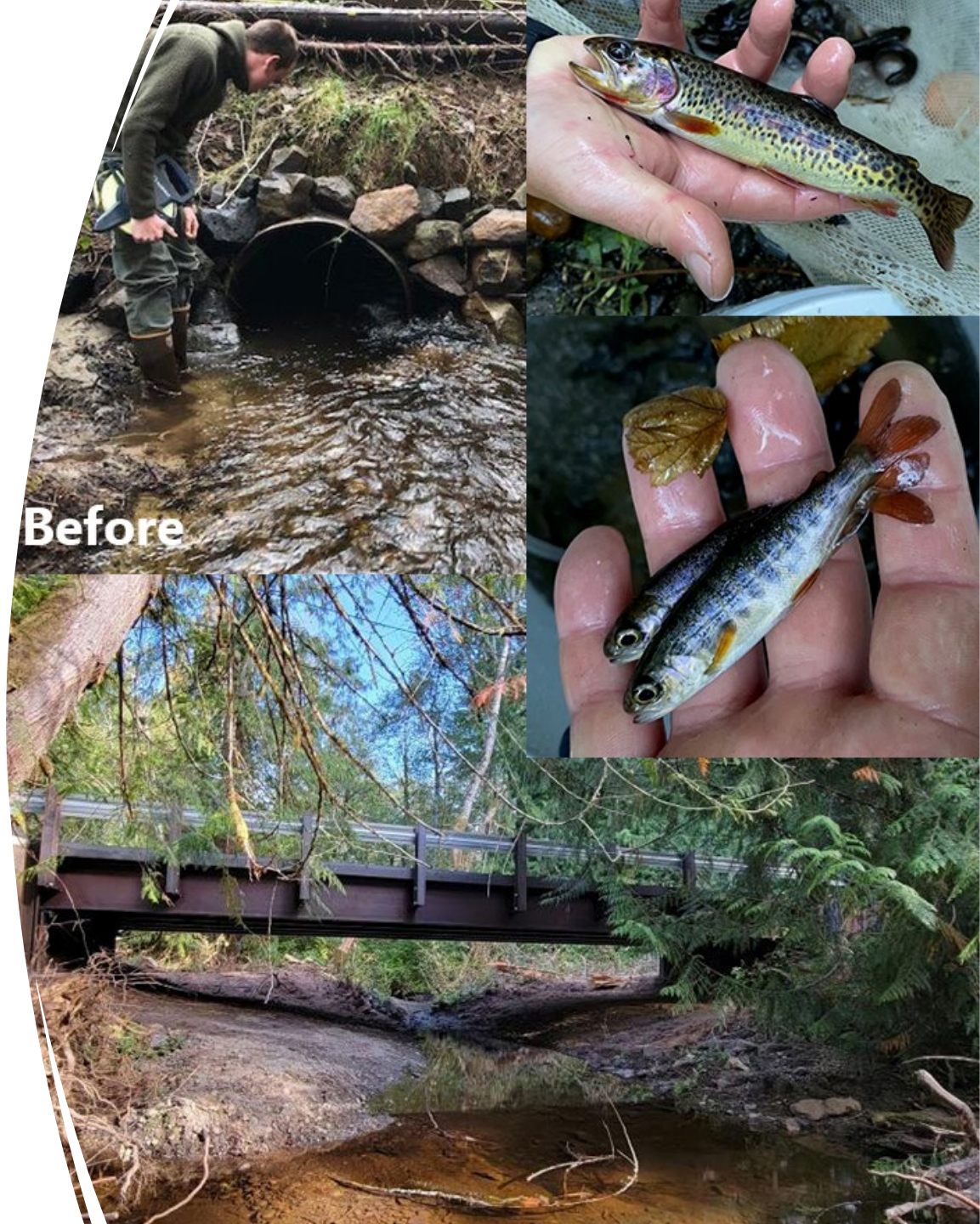


Salmon in the Schools



SPSSEG Overview

- Created by Washington State Legislature in 1991
 - Non-Profit, Non-Government, and Non-Regulatory
- SPSSEG is one of 14 Regional Fisheries Enhancement Groups (RFEGs) across Washington State (www.regionalfisheriescoalition.org)
- Base funds from WDFW and USFWS with capital support from RCO and unrestricted funds from donations
- Vast majority of funding comes from grants we apply for to complete restoration and education projects
- Ongoing partnerships with State, Federal, and Local jurisdictions, Tribal co-managers, and private landowners and businesses
- Current organization: 8 full-time staff and 9-member Board of Directors



Salmon in the Schools

- Hands-on salmon life cycle science investigation
- Explore the interconnectedness of humans and nature
- Inspire the next generation of environmental leaders
- Each student receives 5 hours of environmental education, including 3.5 hours of outdoor learning
- Integrates NGSS-aligned science, technology, engineering, arts, and math (STEAM) and Since Time Immemorial curriculum
- Each school raises their own chum salmon from egg to fry
- Students attend a program culmination event at a (WDFW-approved) local creek
 - Conduct a habitat assessment
 - Build an edible salmon habitat and discuss keystone species
 - Create salmon artwork
 - Play a salmon survival math game
 - Name and release “their” fish into the wild
- SPSSEG delivers lessons, sets up tanks and helps with maintenance, recovers all bus transportation expenses, and coordinates activities for the fish release field trip.



Students Served

- We have served **2,196** students from 85 classes since our SITS program started in 2021
 - 2021-2022: 556 (7 schools)
 - 2022-2023: 700 (8 schools)
 - 2023-2024: 940 (11 schools)
- Partner with **high-poverty elementary schools** in Thurston and Mason Counties, working with 3rd, 4th, or 5th grade
- All of our schools are Title 1 eligible and historically underserved in science and outdoor education
 - 63% of students are low-income
 - 52% are students of color
 - 9% are English language learners
 - 61% do NOT meet ELA standards
 - 68% do NOT meet Math standards
 - 59% do NOT meet Science standards
- OSPI grant #20220318 (led by HCSEG) supports 8 of our schools
- OLG grant #23-1437 supports 3 new schools for us this year
- Jem Project, Dawkins, and the Community Foundation of South Puget Sound support Kennedy Creek Salmon Trail field trips for the SITS kids



Program Schedule

- **September:** Teacher coordination begins
- **October:** In-class salmon introduction lesson
- **November:** Field trip to Kennedy Creek Salmon Trail (optional and paid for with a different grant)
- **December:** Tank setup
- **January:** Egg delivery to schools, eggs hatch in mid- to late-January
- **February:** Start feeding fish as transition from alevin to fry, lots of water swaps to maintain tank water quality
- **March:** Fish release field trip to George Adams Hatchery or Woodland Creek Community Park
- **April:** Tank cleanout



Raising Salmon in Aquariums

- Each school receives 125-200 chum salmon eggs from either Minter Creek Hatchery or McKernan Hatchery
- Schools raise their own salmon for 2-3 months, allowing students to witness the egg, alevin, and fry stages of the salmon life cycle first-hand
- SPSSEG provides each school with:
 - 55 gallon aquarium with tank stand
 - ¼ hp chiller
 - Canister filter
 - Aerators
 - Misc. supplies (e.g. gravel, water testing kits, nets, thermometer, buckets, gravel vacuum/siphon)
- Teachers and SPSSEG staff test water quality and swap water in the tank 2-3 times per week
- Teachers/students feed salmon 2-3 times a day
- Students make weekly or daily “scientific” observations about their fish



2023 Chum Salmon Egg Delivery for Salmon in the Schools at Bordeaux Elementary



Salmon Lessons

- Hybrid classroom and outdoor learning program
- Complete 1-2 in-class visits per class
- Topics Covered:
 - Salmon Life Cycle
 - Salmon Species
 - Salmon Habitat
 - Salmon Survival
 - Importance of Salmon for plants, animals, and people
 - Careers in fisheries
 - Stewardship
- Provide resources for teachers to teach additional lessons
 - Predict the hatch date math activity
 - WDFW's State of Salmon 3rd grade curriculum
 - Since Time Immemorial curriculum
- Lessons incorporate Science, Reading, Writing, Math, Art, Since Time Immemorial, and Social-Emotional Learning
- Connections not just content



SOCKEYE Salmon



IM The Biggest!

Aria 3/3/23

Chum



they have Purple stripes

Fish Release Field Trip

- Students venture outdoors to release their salmon fry!
- Field trips last about 2.5 hours (not including travel time)
- SPSSEG sets up and leads stations – requires 3-5 staff/volunteers
- SPSSEG covers all bus transportation expenses (a major challenge for high-poverty schools)
- Release locations:
 - Olympia/Lacey area schools – Woodland Creek Community Park
 - Shelton area schools – George Adams Hatchery



Fish Release Field Trip

We set up several activity stations so that each of the 3-5 classes participating from that school always have something for the kids to do and no one station is overwhelmed. Teachers choose 4-6 options from the following 8 activities:

- 1. Salmon Survival Math Game:** using lawn dice, lentils, and calculators, students practice their fraction skills to see how many salmon survive to the spawner life stage when they start with 3,000 eggs
- 2. "Gyotaku" Art Prints:** using silicone salmon and bug/plant stamps, students will make modified gyotaku art prints using rice paper and washable ink
- 3. Salmon Species Bookmarks:** students learn about the 5 species of Pacific Salmon and choose their favorite to draw and write an interesting fact about on a bookmark they get to keep.
- 4. Macroinvertebrate Microscope ID:** students will use battery-powered digital microscopes to look at live stream bugs that juvenile salmon might like to eat. ID charts will be available.



Fish Release Field Trip

- 5. Fish Release:** each student gets a cup and at least 1 fish to name and release into a safe, slow-moving portion of the stream. We must count the fish as we release them (clicker will be provided). EVERYONE does this activity 😊
- 6. Hatchery Tour** with Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (Shelton schools at George Adams Hatchery only)
- 7. Habitat Scavenger Hunt:** each teacher will be given a clipboard and guiding worksheet to lead their class on a walk along the creek where they will search for components of a healthy salmon habitat (Olympia/Lacey schools at Woodland Creek Community Park only)
- 8. Salmon Life Cycle Bracelets:** students work through a station with cards that explain what each bead represents as they follow a salmon on its journey through life and create a bracelet to take with them.



2022 Fish Release for Chambers Prairie



Program Evaluation

- My goal is to encourage curiosity, confidence, and connections (to each other and salmon)
- Evaluations for programs like this can be difficult since at their core the goal isn't testing
- Options:
 - Pre-program survey and post-program survey
 - Short essay or research paper assignment
 - Completing the worksheets that go along with the lessons
 - Creating a piece of art to demonstrate something the students found interesting about salmon
 - Open-ended teacher feedback/reflection
 - Open-ended student feedback/reflection
- Success for me is getting kids outdoors and having fun while learning about salmon. We may not see the full impact today in tests or metrics, but this experience is the highlight of their year and I believe has lasting effects.

Salmon Habitats, Diet, and Threats

By: Lincoln

Salmon. You eat it for dinner, but did you know that salmon provide jobs for thousands of people? Salmon are very interesting animals, which we will be exploring in this paper. Salmon journey through a variety of habitats throughout their life, eat numerous things, and face a great deal of threats. Read on if you want to learn more about salmon.

Salmon Habitats

Salmon live in both freshwater and saltwater! The salmon eggs, alevin, and fry live in freshwater rivers and streams (Salmon of the PNW). They need places to hide or else predators will get them. The water must have plentiful oxygen. It must also be clean and cool. According to Salmon of the PNW, "A healthy freshwater habitat has lots of trees, bushes, and low-to-the-ground plants." The plants are important because the roots keep soil from washing away into the river/stream during heavy rain (Salmon of the PNW). The plants also shade the water keeping it cool, and most importantly some of the oxygen the plants make flows over rocks and logs and into the water.

A little later, smolts go downstream and to the estuary, where saltwater and freshwater mix. They must face many obstacles to get to this point. Here they get familiar with the saltwater, they also grow bigger and stronger. They either go to the Salish Sea or the Pacific Ocean (Salmon of the PNW). In the ocean they have more food and cooler water so that helps them grow big and strong and make it back to their natal river (the river they were born in) as spawners (Ms. Brady's lesson). Spawners make the journey back to their natal river. They must face many hardships to make it back to their natal river and most don't make it. They die soon after spawning. As you can see, salmon live in many different habitats throughout their life.

Salmon Diet

Salmon have a diverse diet. As alevin, they can not swim, much less hunt for themselves, so their yolk sac provides them with rich food until they are fry (Ms. Brady's lesson). A little later, once their yolk sac runs out, they are fry! Fry eat larva, worms, and insects. They may have to go to a larger lake if there is not enough food (Salmon of the PNW). In contrast, adults eat larger things which may include squid, shrimp, and herring. Spawners will not eat while they go to lay their eggs because their digestion

Funding Request

The 8 OSPI schools (700 students in Mason and Thurston counties) are underfunded this year.

Total Program Cost: \$32,570

OSPI Funding: \$23,544

Deficit: \$9,026

- Staff Cost (teacher coordination, permits, in-school lessons, tank and fish care, program management and evaluation): \$14,322
- Staff Cost (fish release plus prep, 1 project manager plus 2 staff or interns): \$10,560
- Mileage: \$800
- Other supplies (tank maintenance, release field trip, copies, release site use fees): \$1,800
- School bussing fees for fish release field trip: \$2,600
- Indirect 10% of Staff Time: \$2,480

Additional funding would cover most of the fish release field trip expenses including bus transportation, activity supplies, staff time, and site use fees.





Thank you!

**If you have any questions or you'd like
to volunteer for fish release field trips,**

please contact Megan Brady

meganb@spsseg.org



What's next?

What's Next?

- Summarize Discussion
- Create final draft of PSRFE Goals and Objectives
- January 2024 Meeting
- Washington Sportsmen's Show
 - January 31- February 4, 2024



Questions/Comments?

